DOOLING BY 4.601 MAJORITY.

Devery Sat Up All Night to Vote-Perch

on an Undertaker's Box.

Peter J. Dooling, who for ten years has

been the Tammany leader of the Thirteenth

Assembly district, was elected State Senator

from the Sixteenth district yesterday at

the special election ordered to fill the va-

cancy caused by the death of Patrick F

Senator Trainor got 9,000 majority last November. Mr. Dooling's majority is 4,801 over Thomas M. Belknap, Republican.

Charles G. Teche, Socialist, got 202 votes. Big Bill Devery voted first man at his

polling place. He staved up all night to

be on hand. The policemen who came around to do duty at Devery's polling place

found him sitting on an undertaker's rough

box in the gloom of morning waiting for

the polls to open. Then Bill went back to bed and when he got out the polls had closed.

In eighteen of the election cases the alleged

man's name. The prisoner said that he was 26 years old and had lived in the same

house all his life.

The M Cullagh deputy couldn't deny it.
He had gone to the address given, he said,
to verify the registration books and had
asked the janitress if the man lived there.

"Him," said the janitress, "why he's a
deed one."

And so the deputy reported the voter as

SAYS JUDGE HARNEY WAS DRUNK

Witnesses Heard in the Montana Impeach-

ment Proceedings.

HELENA. Mon., Jan. 27.- The House

Judiciary Committee to-day had a hearing

in the impeachment proceedings against

Judge E. W. Harney of Butte, charged with high crimes, malfeasance in office and conduct unbecoming a Judge.

To-day's testimony was devoted largely to the alleged actions of Judge Harney on the bench and several witnesses swore

that they had seen him intoxicated whil

trying cases. G. H. McDowell, a personal friend of Judge Harney, with much re-

inctance swore that Harney was drunk on the bench during the trial of the cele-

brated Minnie Healy mine case, and again

during another trial. Others also testified

as to Judge Harney's condition during the

as to Judge trial of cases.

Judge Harney listened to these witnesses with impassive features. Pages of court records were read with the object of showing that Harney had perjured himself in the Shores disbarment proceedings, which grew the cases, or else allowed.

Shores disbarment proceedings, which grew out of the copper war cases, or else allowed a bribe to be offered to him without taking action against the would-be briber.

The letters passing between Judge Harney and Mrs. Ada N. Brackett were also read. In these letters Mrs. Brackett addressed him in endearing terms, while other letters of a similar nature, purporting to emanate from Harney, and addressed to Mrs. Brackett, were also introduced.

PROSECUTOR OF HUDSON CO.

Erwin Turned Down by Governor Murphy

and Spier Named.

to the Senate to-day these nominations:

For Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals

For Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county

WILLIAM J. CROSSLET.
For Judge of the District Court of Hoboken

PREDERICK FRAMBACE, to succeed Judge ABE

SMITH.
For Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson county.

WILLIAM H. SPIER, to succeed JAMES L. ERWIN. For Judge of the Second District Court of Jersey

The selection of a Prosecutor for Hudson

county was a particularly troublesome one to the Governor. Col. Samuel D. the dinsen and a number of Mudson county posticians urged the nomination of Mr. Spier, while Prosecutor Erwin had a large following who wished to see him renomination.

Mr. Green, who was nominated for Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, is a son of the late Caleb S. Green, who was

son of the late Caleb S. Green, who we a Judge of the same court from 1878 1885. His grandfather, Charles Ewin was Chief Justice of the Supreme Cou from 1824 to 1822. He is a nephew of the late Chancellor Henry W. Green and John C. Green, who founded Lawrence ville School and the John C. Green School of Science of Princeton University.

Javne's Tonic Vermifuge .- Ade

ELMER EWING GREEN of Mercer co

ount of Bergen county, renominated;

TRENTON, Jan. 27 .- Gov. Murphy sent

ed to vote o

with having atte

being dead.

Trainor.

The Westfield fremen were the first to bring an engine to the scene. They at once began throwing water on the blazing cars and no one will ever know how many lives were saved by their action.

The wreck was still so hot, however, when the flames were beaten down that it was almost impossible to dig far into it. The putting out of the fire, too, shut off much of the light which had guided those who were pulling the injured and the dead out of the tangle.

There was no simplifying of the confusion as the night went on.

TRAINPUL OF DOCTORS. A trainload of doctors came over from Plainfield, where a suburban train had been emptied and turned back as a special. Among the doctors who were on that train were Drs. Harrison, Sinclair, Smith and

Tubbs and ten or fifteen others. The train on which they went down was used for taking many of the injured back to the Plainfield Hospital which is partly supported by the railroad.

FIVE DEAD IN ONE HOUSE.

Of fifteen injured persons who were taken into Mrs. Hankinson's house, five died almost as quickly as they were laid down and eight others were pronounced beyond

There were fifteen others in the house of Mrs. Glück, and many in straits almost

LOOTERS.

Though the country about Cranford and Westfield is almost altogether a country of private houses, the rescuers were followed close by hoodlums who came to loot. A number of tough-looking tramps were clubbed from about the wreck by men who were infuriated by the sight of criminal

Mrs. Hankinson looked up from tending some of the wounded in her house to see two tramps searching the pockets of a man who was lying on the floor of her kitchen. She told them to get out and they laughed at her. She caught up a revolver from a bureau drawer and drove them out of the house at the point of it.

Everybody was too busy trying to make easier the sufferings of the injured toundertake to make prisoners of these wretches. SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

At midnight there were still a hundred and more men working under the direction of the railroad people trying to find dead and injured under the debris.

General Manager and Vice-Presiden W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey lives in North Plainfield. He took charge of the wreck as soon as he arrived, close after the arrival of the Westfield firemen. With him was Superintendent of Motive Power McIntosh.

At 10 o'clock last night they ordered a wrecking train sent from Easton to Graceland. They had not time to explain why they called the wrecking train from Easton rather than from Jersey City.

As the night went on the railroad authorities grew more and more hostile to any efforts to find out the facts about the wreck. At midnight they had reached the stage of forbidding their own employees or other citizens to give out the names of the dead or injured and circulated the usual warning that any railroad employee who answered any question of a should lose his place.

SIGNALS SET ALL BIGHT.

Before this embargo was finally established, however, a number of railroad men had told SUN reporters that the signals had set themselves properly against the Philadelphia express and that a fireman was the proper distance behind the Easton express with a red lanter.

A number of persons at the Westfield station corroborated this statement and said they saw the fireman up the track waving his lantern as the Philadelphia express rushed by him.

It was said also that there was a freight train on the fourth track at the Cranford station which prevented the Easton express from taking that track as it would in following its regular routine.

A disregard of signals, exactly like that of last night, occurred at Menlo Park, N. J., on the Pennsylvania Railroad about two months ago. It was proved at that time that the engineer had run by properly set signals and a flagmen before his train hit the train in front of him. Only one life was lost in that accident.

Of the injured Howard J. Runyon is director of the New York and Mercantile Ecchange at 6 Harrison street, in this city. Edward B. Clark is an insurance man

Lawyer Williams, who was killed, was counsel for Andrew F. Power, Shirley Dere's son, who had the Governor of Rhode

Island in a New York police court last fall. Mr. Williams was private secretary to Dr. H. K. Carroll of North Plainfield, whom President McKinley sent as a Commissioner to investigate conditions in the Philippines. Mr. Williams made the trip with him.

Mr. Williams was well known in Plainfield and was a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church there and was very active in church work. He leaves a widow and one child.

Thomas Cuming, one of the injured, is well known in amateur athletic circles in New York and New Jersey. For several seasons he was catcher for the baseball team of the Englewood Field Club. He has played football on elevens hereabout, at one time with the Orange A. C.

STATEMENT BY THE GENERAL MANAGER. W. G. Besler, general manager of the railroad, said at midnight:

"In behalf of the management I would say we have the most perfect block signal system to be secured. That it was in working order when the wreck occurred is proven by the fact that it was still in working order immediately after the accident. It seems to be evident that the men must have disregarded the signal."

Of the injured to the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainteld, fifteen were so badly hurt that they were kept there. The doctors thought that at least three injured in the hospital would die.

## ROOSEVELT LAUDS M'KINLEY

SPEAKS IN CANTON AT A BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION. The President and Other Officials Commer erate the Late President's Character and Public Services-Visit Made to

Mrs. Mckinley and to the Tomb. CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 27 .- A notable gathering of public men met at Canton to-day and honored the memory and birthday of William McKinley. The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Vice-Governor Wright of the Philippines, former Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith ard Secretary Cortelyou united in paying heir respects to the w'dow of their dead chief, and later assembled at his tomb to render a silent tribute to him whose virtues they later extolled in speeches of

praise at a dinner. President Roosevelt and the members of his party reached Canton shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon on a special train, which left Washington after midnight on Monday. The trip was without special incident, the party making no speeches and few stops being made. At Derry, Pa., a small crowd greeted President Roosevelt and he bade them "good morning;" at Pittsburg Charles Emory Smith, former Postmaster-General, joined the party. A short top was made to change engines and the resident and Secretary Cortelyou walked briskly up and down the station platform for several minutes. Once they disappeared across the railroad tracks, and when they did not at once reappear a crowd

started to look for them. At Canton a large number of citizens greeted the party as they alighted from the train, but there was no demonstration not even a cheer, as President Roosevelt alighted. The Reception Committee had carriages waiting, and without delay President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day departed for the home of Mrs. McKinley. The rest of the party followed, and at the McKinley home he last President's associates in public life paid their respects to his widow. In the party were Gen. Leonard Wood, Major-Gen. S. B. M. Young, Capt. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N.; Col. Theodore Bingham, Assistant secretary of Agriculture Brigham, Congressman R. W. Taylor of Ohio, Charles E nory Smith, Judge Day and Vice-Governor Wright

It was the President's desire that there be as little ostentation as possible, and his wishes were respected throughout the day. A spirit of respect and reverence pervaded the occasion and was particularly noticeable

The military guards have not yet been withdrawn from about the vault, a company of Regular soldiers being on guard to-day when the President arrived. There has been no change in the surroundings of the epulchre since the day when the remains were laid to rest. Two tiny wall tents used by the soldiers are pitched in front of the approach to the tomb. They have become soiled in the weather and tell plainly he life of the soldier. From the tomb the President drove to

the site of the McKinley monument on a hill overlooking West Lawn Cemetery Contributions to the McKinley memorial fund are rapidly accumulating, and it is thought it will not be long before work on the monument can be begun. Until then he remains will stay in the vault.

President Roosevelt spent the late after-oon at the home of Judge Day. A light luncheon was served about 5 o'clock, the guests being Surgeon-General Rixey, Gen. Wood, Gen. Young, Secretary Root, Representative Tayler, Assistant Secretary Brigham, Col. Bingham, Capt. Cowles, J. C. Schmidla of Cincinnati and Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland Gov. Nash of Ohio was unable to attend

the luncheon or be present at the ceresporter as to the cause of the accident monies, as he is confined to his home at Columbus by a severe cold In the evening the President received

the citizens of Canton in the rotunda of the McKinley, Hotel after which there was banquet in the Opera House. The toastmater of the evening was Judge

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Roosevelt responded to the oast "William McKinley," saying:

MR. TOASTMANTER AND GENTLEMEN: Throughout due tristory, and indeed throughout history generally, it has been given to only a very few thrice-favored men to take to marked a lead in the crises faced by their several generations that thereafter each stands as the embodiment of the triumphant effort of his generation. President McKinley was one of these men.

If during the lifetime of a generation no crisis occurs sufficient to call out in marked manner the energies of the strongst leader, then of course the world does not and cannot know of the existence of such a leader; and in consequence there are long periods in the history of every nation during which no man appears who leaves an indelible mark in one so many-sided as to call for the development and exercise of many distinct attributes, it may be that more than one man will appear in order that the requirements shall be fully met.

In the Revolution and in the period of constructive statesmanship immediately following it, for our good fortune it beful us that the highest military and the highest civic attributes were embodied in Washington, and so in him we have one of the undying men of history—a great soldler, if possible an even greater statesman, and above all a public servant whose lofty and disinterested patriotism rendered his power and ability—alike on fought fields and in council chambers—of the most far-reaching service to the Republic. In the Civil War the two functions were divided, and Lincoln and Grant will stand forevermore with their names inscribed on the honor roll of those who have deserved well of mankind by saving to humanity a precious heritage. In similar fashion Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson each stands as the foremost representative of the great movement of his generation, and their names symbolize to us their times. It was given to President McKinley understand the hopes and aspirations of their times.

It was given to President McKinley understand the proposition of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our nat

LONG PREPARATION FOR OFFICE. Some years after the war closed McKinley came to Congress, and rose, during a succession of terms, to leadership in his party in the lower house. He also became Governor of his native 51412, Ohio. During

To Cure a Cold 'n One Day Take Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Ade.

this varied service he received practical training of the kind most valuable to him when he became Chief Executive of the nation. To the high faith of his early years was added the capacity to realize his ideals, to work with his fellow-men at the same time that

tells of triumph tasted." We can heavy him best by the way we show in artual deed that we have taken to heart the leasons of his life. We must strive to achieve, each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for goodhis strength, his courage, his courteys and dignity, his sense of justice, his ever-present kindliness and regard for the rights of others. He won greatness by meeting and solving the issues as they arose—not by shirking them—meeting them with wisdom, with the exercise of the most skilful and cautious judgment, but with fearless resolution when the time of crisis came. He met each crisis on its own meritas, he never sought excuse for shirking a task in the fact that it was different from the one he had expected to face.

The long public career, which opened when as a boy he carried a musket in the ranks and closed when as a man in the prime of his intellectual strength he stood among the world's chief statesmen, came to what it was because he treated each triumph as opening the road to fresh effort, not as an excuse for ceasing from effort. He undertook mighty tasks. Some of them he finished completely; others we must finish; and there remain yet others which he did not have to face, but which if we are worthy to be the inheritors of his principles we will in our turn face with the same resolution, the same sanity, the same unfaitering belief in the greatness of this country, and unfaitering championship of the rights of each and all of our people, which marked his high and splendid career.

The President was followed by Secretary Root, who spoke for the army. Owing to the capacity to realize his deals, to work with his fellow-men at the same time that he led them.

President McKinley's rise to greatness had in it nothing of the sudden, nothing of the sudden, nothing of the unexpected or seemingly accidental. Throughout his long term of service in Congress there was a steady increase alike in his power of leadership and in the recognition of that power both by his associates in public life and by the public itself. Session after session his influence in the House grew greater; his party autagonists grew to look upon him with constantly increasing respect; his party autagonists grew to look upon him with constantly increasing faith and admiration. Eight years before he was nominated for President he was already considered a Presidential possibility. Four years before he was nominated only his own high sense of honor prevented his being made a formidable competitor of the chief upon whom the choice of the convention then actually fell.

In 1896 he was chosen because the great mass of his party knew him and believed in him and regarded him as symbolizing their ideals, as representing their aspirations. In estimating the forces which brought about his nomination and election I do not undervalue that devoted personal friendship which he had the faculty to inspire in so marked a degree aroung the ablest and most influential leaders. This leadership was of immense consequence in bringing about the result; but, after all, the prime factor was the trust in and devotion to him felt by the great mass of men who had come to accept him as their recognized spokesman. In his nomination the national convention of a great party carried into effect in good faith the deliberate judgment of that party as to who its candidate should be.

But even as a candidate President McKinley was far more than the candidate of a party, and as President he was in the broadest sense the President of all the people of all sections of the country. His first nomination came to him because of the qualities he had s

But in 1896 the issue was fairly joined, chiefly upon a question which as a party question was entirely new, so that the old lines of political cleavage were in large part abandoned. All other issues sank in importance when compared with the vital need of keeping our financial system on the high and honorable plane imperatively denanded by our position as a great civilized rower. As the champion of such a principle, President McKiniey received the support not only of his own party but of hundreds of thousands of those to whom he had been pointically opposed. He triumphed, and he made good with scrupulous fidelity the promises upon which the campaign was won. SOUND MONEY CHAMPION.

and he made good with scrupulous idelity the promises upon which the campaign was won.

We were at the time in a period of great industrial depression, and it was promised for and on behalf of McKinley that if he were elected our financial system should not only be preserved unharmed but improved, and our economic system shaped in accordance with those theories which have always marked our periods of greatest prosperity. The promises were kept, and following their keeping came the prosperity which we now enjoy. All that was foretold concerning the well-being which would follow the election of McKinley has been justified by the event. But as so often happens in our history, the President was forced to face questions other than those at issue at the time of his election. Within a year the situation in Cuba had become literally intolerable. President McKinley had fought too well in his youth, he knew too well at first hand what war really was, lightly to enter into a struggle. He sought by every honorable means to preserve peace, to avert war. He made every effort consistent with the national honor to bring about an amicable settlement of the Cuban difficulty. Then, when it became evident that these efforts were useless, that peace could not be honorably entertained, he devoted his strength to making the war as short and as decisive as possible. It is needless to teil the result in detail. Suffice it to say that rarely indeed in history has a contest so far-reaching in the importance of its outcome been achieved with such ease.

CUR COLONIAL POLICY.

There followed a harder task. As a result of the war we came into possession of Cuba.

of its outcome been achieved with such case.

OUR COLONIAL POLICT.

There followed a harder task. As a result of the war we came into possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. In each island the conditions were such that we had to face problems entirely new to our national experience, and, moreover, in each island or group of islands the problems differed radically from those presented in the others. In Porto Rico the task was simple. The island could not be independent. It became in all essentials a part of the Union. It has been given all the benefits of our sconomic and financial system. Its inhabitants have been given the highest individual liberty, while yet their government has been kept under the supervision of officials so well chosen that the island can be appealed to as affording a model for all such experiments in the future; and this result was mainly owing to the admirable choice of instruments by President McKinley when he selected the governing officials.

In Cuba, where we pledged to give the island independence, the piedge was kept not merely in letter but in spirit. It would have been a betrayal of our duty to have given Cuba independence out of hand. President McKinley, with his usual singular sagacity in the choice of agents, selected in Gen. Leenard Wood the man of all others best fit to bring the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independenc

THE PHILIPPINES TASK.

Finally, in the Philippines, the problem was one of great complexity. There was an insurrectionary party claiming to represent the people of the islands and putting forth their claim with a certain speciousness which deceived no small number of excellent men here at home, and which afforded to yet others a chance to arouse a factious party spirit against the President. Of course, looking back, it is now easy to see that it would have been both absurd and wicked to abandon the Philippine Archipelago and let the scores of different tribes—Christian, Mohammedan and pagan, in every stage of semi-civilization and Asiastic barbarism—turn the islands into a welter of bloody savagery, with the absolute certainty that some strong power would have to step in and take possession. But though now it is easy enough to see that our duty was to stay in the islands, to put down the insurrection by force of arms, and then to establish freedom-giving civil government, it needed genuine statesmanship to see this and to act accordingly at the time of the first revoit.

A weaker and less far-sighted man than provident McKinley would have shrunk from THE PHILIPPINES TASK.

ernment, it needed genuine statesmanship to see this and to act accordingly at the time of the first revolt.

A weaker and less far-sighted man than President McKinley would have shrunk from a task very difficult in itself and certain to furnish occasion for attack and misrepresentation no less than for honest misunderstanding. But President McKinley never finched. He refused to consider the thought of abandoning our duty in our new possessions. While sedulously endeavoring to act with the utmost humanity toward the insurrectionists, he never faltered in the determination to put them down by force of arms, alike for the sake of our cwn interests and honer and for the sake of the interest of the islanders, and particularly of the great number of friendly natives, including those most highly civilized, for whom abandonment by us would have meant ruin and death. Again his policy was most amply vindicated. Peace has come to the islands, together with a greater measure of individual liberty and self-government than they have ever hefore known. All the tasks set us as a result of the war with Spain have so far been well and honorably accomplished, and as a result this nation stands higher than ever before among the nations of mankind.

President McKinley's second campaign was fought mainly on the issue of approving what he had done in his first administration, and specifically what he had done as regards these problems springing out of the war with Spain. The result was that the popular verdict in his favor was more overwhelming than it had been before.

No other President in our history has seen high and honorable effort crowned with more conspicuous personal success. No other President entered upon his second term feeling such right to a profound and peaceful satisfaction. Then by a stroke of horror, so strange in its fantastic iniquity as to stand unique in the black annals of crime, he was struck down. The brave, strong gentle heart was stilled forever, and word was brought to the wornan who wept that she was to walk thenceforth alone in the shadow. The hideous infamy of the deed shocked the nation to its depth, for the man thus struck at was in a peculiar sense the champion of the plain people, in a peculiar sense the representative and the exponent of those ideals which, if we live up to them, will make, as they have largely made, our country a blessed refuse for all who strive to do right and to live their lives simply and well as light. THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET.

and to live their lives simply and well as light and to live their lives simply and well as light and to live their lives simply and well as light given their.

The pation was stanned, and the people mourned with a sense of hitter becavement because they had lost a man whose heart beat for them as the heart of lincoln once had beaten. We did right to mourn; for the loss was ours, not his, it died in the golden fulness of his triumph. He died victorious in that lightest of all hinds of strife—the strife for an ampler, juster and more generous national life. For him the laurel; but we for those whom he left behind; wee to the nation that lest him; and wee to mankind that there should exist creatures so foul that one among them should strike at so noble a life.

We are gathered together to-night to recall his memory, to may our tribute of respect to the great chief and leader who fell in the harness, who was stricken down while his eyes were bright with the "light that

WOMEN LUNATICS DIE IN FIRE.

FIFTY-FOUR VICTIMS OF LONDON ASYLUM BLAZE.

Burned in Their Beds in Wooden Dormitorice Several Hundred Patients Saved With Difficulty—Fought Nurses and Firemen Who Tried to Rescue Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 27 .- Fifty-four women, inane patients in the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, were burned to death this morning n a fire which destroyed five of the asylum buildings. The nurses and doctors escaped The fire started at 5:30 o'clock, and

raged until 9:15 o'clock. It was fanned by a high wind. The buildings which were destroyed

accommodated 320 patients. Each of the structures measured 50 feet by 40 They were built of wood and had corrugated zinc roofs. They were connected and splendid career.

The President was followed by Secretary Root, who spoke for the army. Owing to the absence of Secretary Moody a letter from former Secretary Long was read, praising the character of the late President "The Future of the Philippines" was the subject of an address by Gen. Lake E. Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines. Vice-Gov. Wright, after paying a tribute to Gov. Taft, said:

The president was secretary to wears of unrest. with the main building by a long corridor. These buildings, which were situated on an eminence, were heated by hot water pipes from a stokehouse at the bottom of

When the fire started there was a mad rush through the corridors. Several of the frantic inmates were driven to places safety by sheer force of the attendants. The intensity of the heat was such that many of the bodies were almost entirely

to Gov. Taft, said:

The passion excited by years of unrest and insurrection are fast dying away, and I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the great majority of the Filipino leaders, as well as the masses of the people who were in opposition to the Government, now recognize and appreciate the spirit of humanity and justice which has characterized the American administration of affairs, and are more and more giving it hearty support.

Officials in the archipelago are Filipinos elected by their own people. Universal suffrage has not been deemed wise, but the right to vote is based upon capacity to speak read and write the English or Spanish language, or a small property qualification, it will thus be seen that the Filipino people have a large and substantial part in the administration of their own affairs. It is no reflection, however, upon the Filipino to say that the commission, in my judgment, have gone as fast and as far as conditions warrant. To go more rapidly would be to court disaster and failure and would be ruinous. The task of removing the petients was one of great difficulty. Although the offloers did their utmost to secure their safe retreat, many of the inmates rushed wildly around, resisting the attempts that were being made to save them. Several lunatics, however, assisted in carrying out their companions. Some patients in the dormitories became panic stricken and made no effort to save themselves. Patients with suicidal tendencies were

the most difficult to handle. Cajolery was useless and coercion had to be used. The patients fought flercely. One of them bit nurse's finger off, while others punched their rescuers and tore out their hair. Dozens of the nurses were badly hurt. but they struggled on, not resenting the attacks made on them. Two or three of them together would

seize a resisting patient and carry him out Other inmates fought among themselves like angry animals, and resisted with the strength of madness the interference of the

strength of madness the interference of the nurses.

Hardly less difficult to deal with were the epileptics. These fell in fits and had to be lifted and carried through the smoke and flames, the rescuers often being obstructed by other patients.

One of the lunatics who was struggling madly hit a fireman, who was trying to save her, on the nose with an iron bar.

Some of the inmates were discovered hours after the outbreak of the fire crouching in all sorts of hiding places.

Many of the patients roamed through the grounds attired only in their nightclothes. There were many heartrending scenes outside the asylum gates when relatives and friends of the inmates came to inquire about the patients.

the patients.

The buildings which were destroyed were built seven years ago. It was intended then that they should not remain use for more than five years. The asylum was opened in 1851 at a cost of £400,000. All that remains of three acres of buildings are the brick foundations.

It is probable that the majority of the

It is probable that the majority of the who perished were suffocated in women who perished were sunfocated in heir beds.

It is stated that a nurse first noticed the ire in the cupboard of the ward nearest he boiler house.

On each side of the corridor connecting

There were nin-teen arrests for alleged violation of the Election laws and eight arrests of saloonkeepers for not closing. The prisoners were all discharged by Magistrate Breen in the West Side police the temporary buildings with the main building were five day and five night dormi-tories. The only exit from these dormi-tories was a single door from each into the In eighteen of the election cases the alleged offender was said to live in some other house than the one from which he had registered. In each case the police admitted that the man had given his right address, but said that the arrest had been made because the alleged offender was on "McCullagh's list."

"That list is more like a joke than a reality," remarked Magistrate Breen, after disposing of several cases. "So far as I can see, no one on that list is guilty of anything more serious than having voted."

In the other case the prisoner was charged with having attempted to vote on a dead orridor.
At 5:30 o'clock the occupants of the main

building were aroused by a violent ringing of the fire alarm to warn the 2,000 inmates of the various buildings.

The doctor in attendance was instantly

aroused. He saw smoke issuing from the temporary buildings. In a few minutes the wooden superstructure disappeared like a blazing newspaper. The firemen were quickly on the scene, but only arrived in time to pour water on a mass of smok All of the 320 female inmates of the annex

were locked in dormitories. When the ringing of the fire alarms aroused the resident fire staff all that could be done was to open the doors which afforded egress nearest to the main building. From these the terrified throng of lunatics, claded in night dresses poured out.

these the terrified throng of lunatics, clad only in nightdresses, poured out.

The fire began in the lowest part of the building nearest to London. It was impossible to stand beside the main building, although it was 100 yards from the flames. In two minutes the question of rescue was settled, for the further dormitories, with the inmates, had been reduced to ashes. The corridor had acted as a flue and made the destruction swift.

Such of the bodies of the victims as were recognized were those of women who had

Such of the bodies of the victims as were recognized were those of women who had died of suffocation in their beds, where they were found lying prone on their faces. Some of the bodies were found entangled in the ruins of the fallen iron roofing. These victims had evidently tried to escape into the corridor. Three of the destroyed wards were infirmaries.

The fire originated either in the clothes

The fire originated either in the clothes store or the stokehouse, both of which were situated beyond the dormitories. It is difficult to conceive of a building more suitable for swift destruction than the annex, which was situated on an oper

more suitable for swill destruction than the annex, which was situated on an open slope on the outskirts of the grounds. It overlooked an open landscape of many acres stretching to the south, from which quarter the wind was blowing this morning. Consequently, when the fire started in the southernmost end of the building at the very entrance, the corridor, which was 150 yards long, acted as an unobstructed flue, which sucked the fire through each ward and along the gridiron-like structure with the utmost rapidity.

The ringing of the electric alarm and the hooting of the steam whistles, which announced the discovery of the flames, aggravated the pandemonium that immediately followed the discovery. The windows were strongly barred with iron, which prevented the escape of the frantic women, whose only alternative was to attempt to rush through the flaming corridor. The fact that the annex contained only hopeless maniaes and a large number of ed-strickenb patients contributed largely to the loss of life.

Of more than the 250 saved a majority over their lives to the heroic devotion of

of more than the 250 saved a majority owe their lives to the heroic devotion of the asylum officials. Experienced firemen say they cannot imagine how they did it. Nobody was there to see, and the rescuere say little about their work.

DRAMA ON AMERICAN TRUSTS. It Is to Be Produced at the Olden Court Theatre Next Month.

Special Cobie Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A drama which will have American trusts as its subject will be produced in February at the Oldenburg Court Theatre. The Oldenburg official paper gravely observes that the play should be of great economic value.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR LYNCH. Death Decree Against Man Convicted of Tresson Is Commuted. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is officially an-

nounced that the death sentence of Col. Arthur Lynch for treason has been com-muted to penal servitude for life.

Passed Wreckage at Sea. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27 .- The Cunard line eamship Ultonia, which arrived here today, reports that on Jan. 18 she passed, in lat. 42:03 north, long. 65:48 west, a quantity of wreckage with a ship's spar attached. KAISERS BIRTHDAY OBSERVED. All the Ambassadors at Berlin Offer Congratulations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BEBLIN, Jan. 27.-The birthday anniv sary of Emperor William, who was born Jan. 27, 1850, was celebrated here to-day There was a special service at the castle chapel. The Kaiser, the Empress and many Federal princes were present. Afterward a court reception was held in the White Hall. Count von Bülow and all the foreign ambassadors were present and

congratulated the Kaiser. The birthday honors include the raising of President von Bullestrem of the Reichag, who recently resigned because he would not allow a Socialist member to discuss the Kaiser's action in the Herr Krupp matter, to membership in the Prussian House of

to membership in the Prussian House of Peers with hereditary succession. Baron Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German Minister to China, is made a Freiherr.

The Kaiser has devised a new method of using decorations, by conferring them on inanimate things. To-day the Admiralty issued an order, signed by Emperor William, directing that the gunboat Iltis shall receive the Prussian Order of Merit in recognition of the action of her crew in the attack on the Taku forts in China, on June 17, 1900. The order is to be exhibited on the port side of the bow, while a specially large button will be fixed on top of the flagstaff.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—King Edward gave a

LONDON, Jan. 27.—King Edward gave a large dinner to hight at Windsor Castle in honor of the birthday of Emperor William. honor of the birthday of Emperor William. Among those who attended were the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Prime Minister Balfour. It was the latter's first appearance since his illness. The King proposed the Kaiser's health, which was responded to by the German Ambassador, who afterward proposed the health of King Edward. This was the first formal celebration by the English Court of the German Emperor's birthday. Emperor's birthday.

CURA'S TRADE WITH US.

Greater Than With Any Other Country in Exports and Imports.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Jan. 27 .- During July, August and September, 1902, 39 per cent. of the imports into Cuba came from the United States, 17 per cent. from Spain, 13 per cent. from England, 5 per cent. from France, and 5 per cent, from Germany. From countries in the Western Hemisphere other than the United States the imports were 18 per cent., other countries in Europe 2 per cent. and from elsewhere 1 per cent.

Fighty-two per cent. of the exports went to the United States, 7 per cent. to England, 4 per cent. to Germany, 3 per cent

England, 4 per cent. to Germany, 3 per cent. to Spain, and 1 per cent. to France.
During the same period the duties collected in Cuba amounted to \$3,401,360, of which \$1,208,380 was paid on goods from the United States, \$761.913 on goods from Spain, \$511.-165 from England, \$212,694 from France, and \$194,291 from Germany. The value of the exports to the United States was \$17,435,024, to England \$1,461,966, and to Germany \$908,710. ass,022, to England \$1,501,505, and to Ger-many \$909,710.

The total value of the imports was \$14,-\$16,272. The imports from the United States amounted in value to \$5,:61.795, from Spain, \$2,411,405; from England, \$1,845,-

649, from Germany \$2,556,783, and from other countries other than the United States in the Western Hemisphere, \$2,556,783. OVATION FOR CASTELLANE. count Boni's Return to the Chamber

Deputies a Triumph.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 27. -Count Boni de Castelme, who was reflected from the Basses Alpes district on Sunday, received an ovaion when he entered the Chamber of Depuies to-day. The warmth of the greeting of M. Ribot, former premier and leader of the Progressive Republicans, was especially noticeable.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed by a vote of 508 to 1, an extraordinary credit 7,000,000 francs to cover the expenditures made necessary by the Martinique

disaster. reelection. He told reporters that his or ponents had "worked heaven and earth" o try to secure his defeat. In some cases employees were threatened with dismisse if they voted for him. The name of M. E. ienne, Vice-President of the Chamber was forged to a manifesto favoring the election of M. Siegfrien.

PRINCE WOLFFGANG DEAD. Member of the House of Stolberg-Sto berg Possibly a Suicide. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 27 .- The Nordhausen Gasette announces that Prince Wolffgang zu Stolberg-Stolberg was found shot morning near his castle. His sporting rifle was lying by his side. Prince Wolfigang was 54 years old and married five years ago Princess of Isen-burg-Büdingen. He leaves one daughter and several brothers. The family is one

of the oldest in Germany, going back to the eleventh century. They are mediatized Princes. The best known members are the poet brothers, who were Goethe's friends GET EUROPEAN COPPER FIELDS. Americans Absorb Swedish and Norwegian

Companies. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 27.—Despatches from Sweden say it is reported that American mine speculators have bought large iron and copper regions in north Sweden and north orway. It is expected that the great Swedish and Norwegian companies will be incorporated with the American copper trust.

TWO LOST FROM BRITISH SHIP. The Graffoe Goes Down and Only Six Are Saved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 27 .- A despatch from St Davids, Wales, to Lloyds, says the British steamship Graf Capt. Morris, of 1,923 tons net register, which was on her way from Glasgow to Buenos Ayres, sank off Ramsey Island. Two lives were lost.

WRECK A GERMAN STEAMER. Ship Ashore on Weish Coast Not an Amer lean Vessel as First Reported. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

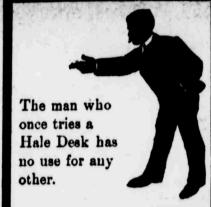
HOLYHEAD, Jan. 27 .- The vessel which i ashore off Aberffraw Point is the German steamship Bothilde Russ, in ballast. There are poor prospects of saving her. No

Silver Service for the

U. S. Cruiser Albany PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF ALBANY

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE SALESROOMS OF THE MERIDEN COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Suo Madison Sunare.



HALE DESK CO. 15 STONE ST., next Produce Exchange.

## Horner's Furniture

HE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and tyles, and range of prices.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits-Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture—Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &cc.

The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety in all lines to select from. Prices convincingly moderate, and in plain K. J. HORNER @ CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers. 6., 63, 65 West 23d Street.

## Maggi Bouillon

is the Keynote of good soups. It has a delicious flavor peculiarly its own, is absolutely pure, and is dainty, appetizing, strengthening. F F F .. .. .. .. .. ..

It can be prepared in the most simple manner, with hot water -any one can do it. 4 No useless simmering over the hot range. F A bottle costs 45c., and will last a long time. Try it. # It will give savor to anything in culinary art. & Awarded many prize medals. All grocers and druggists.

## HALF-TONES For catalogues, books, ad-

vertising. "Gill plates," that have been the standard of quality for fifteen years.



TO CHOOSE POST OFFICE SITE.

Cabinet Officers Are Here To-day for That Purpose. The Washington commission authorized by Congress to select a site for the new uptown post office will be at the Waldorf-Astoria at 10 o'clock this morning, prepared to join the local site sub-committee in an inspection of the various sites under consideration. The Washington comm consists of the Postmaster-General, Score-tary of the Treasury Shaw and Attorney-General Knox. Postmaster VanCott, Col-lector Stranahan and United States District Attorney Burnett compose the sub-commits Attorney Burnett compose the sub-commit-tee. There are only three or four sites on

The Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General were at the Waldorf last night.

It is expected that the site selected will be in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station. station.

John Jameson Just 女女女 im Irish Whiskey

DIED.

ENGLISH.-Suddenly, on Jan. 26, 1903, 1 English, beloved wife of Chris. English. Funeral from her late residence, 515 55th st., South Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery PARRINGTON .- At Croton on Hudson, on Tues

day, Jan. 27, Harvey P. Farrington, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral at his late residence Friday, Jan. 80. at 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M. Interment private. HALL.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Jan. 27, Emien Trenchard Hall, Jr., infant son of Emien Trenchard and Louisa P. Hall.

Philadelphia papers please copy PROUD.—At Phorntx, Ariz., on Jan. 18, D. E. Proud, son of the late D. K. and J. Cecella Proud. Funeral at Kensico Chapel, Wednesday, Jan. 28 on the arrival of the 9.08 A. M. train from Grand

SHEARER.-On the 26th inst., Katharine Lillian, daughter of the Rev. George L. and Mary W. Shearer, aged 23 years. Funeral services at the residence of her parents.

117 East 54th st., Wednesday, the 28th, at 3.30

SLADE .- At her residence, 247 5th av., on Monday morning, Jan. 26, of pneumonta, Altson Law rence, daughter of the late Jarvis and Hannah, in T. Slade.

eral services at Grace Church chantry on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M. SWEET.-Suddenly Monday, Jan. 26, 1903, Elna than Sweet, in his 66th year. Funeral at his late residence 13 Tenbroeck st.

Albany, N. Y., Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers

When bribery fore the Repress to make testime Lessi a state DESKS 1 00 HOWARD IT AND THE PROPERTY OF Philip ments E. Qui of the

With equivo erday collusi details to reit Less ecutiv quest the ma Spea ington my rod He kn I aske

waself-othe of Quigipoth hoods made tive Boat influe Suc House for the Lisenta proportion of the

In t

proposi had tol

had ap

be born This

oing ought esolut Quigg

or 'Dol in with 'I have of the I He said up you "I go walking him, 'No ing to y out to t fast, at morni

"Whe that w to his as to his in New pressed and to it has go of the stood mentio graphed Lessle with D

asked a there. "In a to den McCulla

but one